## Integralo de o singura variabila roala

Fie f: Carly >R

Del. 1) So numera divisione a [a,b] un sistem de punde

Dia= to 27,2... 27, by the max of ([a,b]) = \( \Delta \) divisione a lui [a,b] \( \)

2) Numanul 11\( \Delta \) = \( \text{max} \) \( \text{i-1} \) | = \( \text{im} \) s.m. nonmo div. \( \Delta \)

3) So numero sistem de punte intermediare asociat div. \( \Delta \), un

sistem de puncte \( \Leq = \big( \left\)\_{1=\text{lm}} \( \alpha \). \( \Delta \), \( \text{i-1} \), \( \Text{i-1} \) \( \Delta \), \( \text{i-1} \), \( \Text{i-1} \) \( \Delta \), \( \text{i-1} \), \( \Text{i-1} \) \( \Delta \), \( \Delta \), \( \Delta \), \( \Delta \) \( \Delta \) \( \Delta \), \( \Delta \) \( \Delta \), \( \Delt

Teorema: fintegr. R => fintagr (4) f cont => fintagr R (4) f movolona => fintagr R (4)

1I-T(4 f, 5; )/cE.

Fie f: [a,6]-slR marginità, D:a=xocxic... 2 km=b, seD([a,6] Ai Mi= sup ff(x) / XE[xi-1) x: ]} \ i= 1,m con: = int } {(a) x = [xi-n) xi] } } i = 1 Del 1) So(f)= = M(x;-x;-1) s.m. suma barboux superioria asoc 2) 1 (1) = = mi(x;-x;-1) 2.m. suna Donboux inferiora 3) [ fradx = infl S(f)/se) ([a,1])} integrala barboux superioana ? 41 Stordx = sup (sfl ) (G,63) } integrala barboux inferiorio a luif & als. 1/(f) = Sxf) 41 } forble = 5 forble Critarial la Sarboux de integrabilitate Riemann : studevidor true 1) findiger R 2) je forder = je forder = je forder 3) 4 8 20, 3 DE ED ([9,47] ai Sect) - Sect) CE 4) YED, I JE Do i HDED ([a, L]) a llall e Se, avom Sich-sich) es (a dat osta Mihail la exomen la teorie ))

Filf: [-1,7]->R, f(x)= /-1, x e (-1,1) \ Q. Determinati & Skridk, & fordx q' procioodi do ca fe integre. R. Ifan En tre C-17] = 12 marginità. Fie D:-1= x0 = -- = = = 1, De D([-1,1]). Mi = sup f(A) x E[x;-1, xi] }=1, oboonce între onice annoale 30 infinitate de mas rationale m; = int f(x) x E[xi-1) x ] }=-1, din aalogi motiv SA(1)= = H; (xi-xi-1) = A-x0+x2-x1+...+ 2m-x2-1-1-1) 15(f)= 2 m; (x;-x;-1) =-2 (imie lene) Cum Da fost aleasa arbitron, avem ca j foxidizz gi ] fordx=-z. Da. [fordx + ] fordx sif mu sintegra

Inligiale imporpu I Fie - s < a < b < + s m f: [a, b] -> IR a func into Riemann provide interval [a, d] a < d < b Def: Daca escirtà lim Sa fixida ei R val. ei se munush dost dost integn. impraprie a fui f
reta, LA M. D.m. Sa fixida Def: (Spunim cà integrimpapie & findx e cano da cà tem lim S fexida e finita
deb 2) Spennin ca integr impapie Sa Jessels e div daca mu e cano Fie - os = a < h < tos mil: fa, h) ->1k & funct integr Riemann pe orice interval [c, h], a < c < b Def: Daca Flim Sprodrell, val ei som integr impraprie a lui of proablins. mi S. m. S. fox) dx Duf: 1) Spurum cà integr impraprie Sa forid « canu doca lim Se Jexidx e finita

21 Spurim cà integri impraprie à fess de div daca mu este cano

The -seach exo my fila, hysik

movies interval fold I accede h

no note interval fold I accede h mi f: (a, h) slk, o func integr Def: Daca 3 lim 5 findkett valei s.m integrimpragni c-ra a lui f pica, h) m's.m d-sh dib Def: 11 Spurim cà intequimpapie à fixidex e canvadaca lim & fixidex e finita 2) Spurum co integramme Spexid x e cliv daca mu e cano Prap: Fix J:(a, k) -> 1k o func integr R maier interval [c,d], a < c < d < 6 Daca (31 d & (a, h) a i Solicid x come mi Solicid x come attence ni integrala impraprie Solicid x e carre mi Solicid x = = Safindx + Sfixida Caiterie de canvergent à partir integrale improprié 1 Chit de camp ou inegalitation Ein f, g: fa, s) -> fo, so), a func integrabile R pe (e) interval fa, d), a < d < oo a. r. o = f(x) = g(x) = reternal

the control of a d = con a f. o = f(x) = g(x) = reternal

the control of a contr 1) Doca Sageridre conv., atuna Spiridre conv

2 Daca Bexidx e div, aluna Bexidx e div

21 Cuit de camp ou limita tie f, g: [a, s)-, Lo, s), ¿ fune integrabile R pe aice interval il Daci le(0,00) => S gest dx m' S feor dx au acum La, dJ, acd cos a î ii 1 Daca l=0 mi S gendr e convaturai & feridre ini) Paca l=00 1/5 g/x1 dx e dir atmai \$ fixdx e 3) Criticial bui Cauchy

Lie J: [a 100] -> [c 100] or func dux

Atunai & Jessad x m' seria du m reale & Jems au

acuari maturai as pefaros 1 0 1N "Calculati: S enetg x dx = S enetg x - (onetg x)'dx = lim garate x (aretex) dx = lim of areteron) o =  $\frac{1}{2}$  lim ant  $\frac{1}{2}$  d-ont  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

2) Fie function f: [2,00]->(0,00), f(x)=anotag( \frac{1}{9x}). Studialis canonquita integralui improprii \$\int\_2 (&dcx)-1)dx.

Fie gcx1= 1 >0, (4) xe [2,00)
Fix $g(x) = \frac{1}{3\pi}$ >0, (4) $\pi \in [2, \infty)$ $\lim_{x \to \infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 \operatorname{and} g(x)}{3\pi} = \lim_{$
X-100 g(x) X-100 1 X-100 g(x) ordy fix
= lim 2 and 8 tx -1 -shimita fundament da
and the and the
$=$ $\frac{1}{3}$
=> S & 2 dex) -1 dx ~ S scridx, limita fundamentale
$S_{2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} S_{2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} S_{3} = \lim_$
$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2}{3} \left( d^{\frac{2}{3}} - 2^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) = +\infty$
Prai $S$ et $S$ exide $S$
a ", ande fest- and gree este dir
3) Studiate canvergenta urmatavula integral improprii
as $S_1 = \frac{1}{x_1^2} dx$
Fix $\delta$ , $\delta$ : $\pm 1$ (08) -> $\pm 0$ (08) $\delta$ (28) = $\frac{1}{x^4+1}$ $\frac{1}{x^4+1}$ $\frac{1}{x^4+1}$ $\frac{1}{x^4+1}$ $\frac{1}{x^4+1}$ $\frac{1}{x^4+1}$ $\frac{1}{x^4+1}$
Aven $o \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$
$S_i g(x)dx = S_i \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} S_i x^{-4} dx =$
$=\lim_{d\to\infty}-\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-3}d=$
$=\lim_{d\to\infty}-\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{d^3}-1\right)=\frac{1}{3}\in\mathbb{R}$
lea S, gow est como
Canfarm out de camp ou ing aven cà S, forthest cano

ly Sommy L dx, Acce  $\frac{1}{x^{1/2}} \in (0, 1]$  or  $\times \in [1, \infty) = 1$  min  $\frac{x^{1/2}}{x^{1/2}} > 0$  (4)  $\times \in [1, \infty)$ Tie  $f: f(x) \rightarrow co(x), f(x) = min \frac{1}{x^n}$  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$   $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  (0, $(1,\infty)$   $\xrightarrow{\chi}$   $\frac{1}{\chi^{11}}$   $\frac{1}{\chi^{11}}$   $\frac{1}{\chi^{11}}$ Canf Enteriulmi lui Cauchy avenca Sfordr ~ E font Z Jan = Z min I Fix the = min \frac{1}{m^{1}} => E kma E /m => Exm carry => Shamman comb

## Funcțiile Gamma și Bete

Ash 1) 
$$\Gamma:(0,\infty) - 1(0,\infty)$$
,  $\Gamma(x) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{x-1}e^{-t}dt$  (gornung, 2)  $B:(0,\infty) \times (0,\infty) - 1(0,\infty)$ ,  $B(x,y) = \int_{0}^{\infty} t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1}dt$  (beta,

3) 
$$\Gamma(1+x) = \chi \Gamma(x) \ \forall x \in (900)$$
. In particular,  $\Gamma(1+m) = m!$ ,  $\forall m \in \mathcal{H}$ . Do: function gomma extensionalization factorialistic.
4)  $\Gamma(x) \cdot \Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\overline{u}}{\sin \overline{u} x} \ \forall x \in (0,1)$ 

6) 
$$B(x,y) = \frac{P(x)P(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)} \forall x,y \in (\infty)$$

7) 
$$B(x,y) = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin t)^{2x-1} (\cot t)^{2y-1} dt + x, y \in (489)$$

1) 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t}$$

3) 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{\sqrt{2-x}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{4t^{2}}{\sqrt{2-x}t} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{4t^{2}}{\sqrt{2(x-t)}} dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(x-t)}} dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dt = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2} \frac$$

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$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1)^{n}}{n!} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1)^{n}}{n!}$$